

Recently, the board of directors of the Montana Farmers Union adopted a statement concerning beef imports which I ask unanimous consent be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the statement of the Montana Farmers Union concerning beef imports was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

BEEF PRICES

(The following appeal adopted by the board of directors of the Montana Farmers Union meeting in Great Falls, Mont., January 7, 1964, was sent to Hon. Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, Senator Mike Mansfield, Senator Lee Metcalf, Congressman Arnold Olsen, and Congressman James Battin:)

We are alarmed by the depressing income situation facing many Montana small livestock growers.

We believe it is time for a full investigation of the causes of the unusually low prices received by producers of cattle in the United States. We are aware of the possible effect excessive imports would have on domestic cattle prices, and we urge appropriate action in that area, if necessary, to restore a wholesome condition in export-import trade. While we are mindful of the danger of injury to economies abroad, we feel it is unfair for American family ranchers to bear an undue burden of international operations without compensating income.

We urge also in such investigation consideration of all factors that might depress beef prices. For example: Who is importing beef? What is the impact of chainstore pricing practices? What is the role played by the big packers? Does the integrated poultry industry relate itself to the beef situation? Is the substantial spread between the price producers get and consumers pay justified? Is there overproduction or underconsumption of beef?

We note that the decline in beef prices on the range and in the feedlots has not been reflected in lower prices over the retail counters. We are concerned about consumer needs.

The continuing loss of income, jeopardizing farmer, and rancher welfare, is drying up agricultural purchasing power which historically bolsters job opportunities and business activities. These conditions now call for efforts to see what is wrong and to make whatever adjustments are needed to relieve growers of the pressures of the current recession.

Roosevelt Campobello International Park

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1964

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to introduce a bill to establish the Roosevelt Campobello International Park, and for other purposes, as envisioned by the treaty signed yesterday between Canada and the United States. My colleagues from the State of Maine, Mr. TUPPER and Mr. McINTIRE, have joined me in introducing the bill in the House, and I am pleased that a similar measure is being introduced in the Senate by Senator MUSKIE.

This bill, of course, is one in which I have a very warm and personal interest. Campobello Island is where I spent many

wonderful hours as a boy, where my father taught me to swim and how to sail a boat, where I met my first North American Indian; all this being when Campobello was a true haven from the cares of the world, for there was no telephone and no electricity to or from the mainland. These inadequacies, if such they were, have been remedied in more recent years, but the beauty of nature, especially in summer, was in no way spoiled.

As a park, I am sure Campobello will bring much enjoyment to many American visitors as well as to our friends from Canada. It represents another symbol of the closeness of the people of Canada and our country. Even when I was a boy the formalities of the border were at a minimum, and understanding and friendship between our two peoples has been maintained at all times.

I can think of no finer words than those exchanged yesterday by President Johnson and Prime Minister Pearson at the signing of the international park agreement in the Treaty Room of the White House, and I am happy to include them, not only for the historical record, but for all those who realize that in the relations between Canada and the United States, there is an example for all the world to follow.

The remarks follows:

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS BETWEEN PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND PRIME MINISTER LESTER B. PEARSON, PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, UPON SIGNING OF ROOSEVELT CAMPOBELLO INTERNATIONAL PARK AGREEMENT IN THE TREATY ROOM

President JOHNSON. Mr. Prime Minister and distinguished guests, President Roosevelt would have approved of what we are doing here today. He approved of anything that advanced, however small, the general well being of human beings. So it cheers me to join with Prime Minister Pearson in taking the first step toward establishing Franklin Roosevelt's summer home as a memorial park.

I want to publicly thank Dr. Armand Hammer, Harry Hammer, and Victor Hammer for their most generous contribution in President Roosevelt's memory, and to his deeply held love for the Canadian people. I think that President Roosevelt would be pleased that this is a new and special project. It is, as you know, the first jointly owned United States-Canadian park. This is ample evidence of a close tie between the United States and Canada.

This involves land and people. This is the heart of human concern and national kinship. Canada and the United States are not only good neighbors, but we are good partners. We are going to stay good partners. Each will help the other to stay strong, to stay solvent, to stay stable, and to stay compassionate.

We have no problems that cannot be solved. We have no difficulties that cannot be settled. We have no future that cannot be shared. That is why I am happy, in concert with the distinguished Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Pearson, to sign this agreement.

I hope that Campobello Park will live eternally as a symbol of our friendship that cannot be shaken or diverted. President Roosevelt would want it this way.

Prime Minister PEARSON. Mr. President, may I tell you how deeply I appreciate the privilege of joining you today in signing the agreement which will make possible the establishment of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Campobello International Park.

I recall last May when I was in Hyannis Port when this idea was advanced and we

were able to proceed with it at that time through the generosity of Dr. Hammer and his brothers, and through the understanding support and cooperation of the members of the Roosevelt family, the process which began then has now come to the stage of completion insofar as the signing of this agreement is concerned. I am very happy, indeed, to be a part of it.

As you say, Mr. President, this is something of which Mr. Roosevelt would have approved. We cherish this action in Canada not only because it will establish another link in the friendship between our two peoples across our border, that border which is so easily crossed, but also because it will be an eternal memorial to one of the great and towering figures of our age, a man who had done so much for human freedom and one whose memory is as imperishable in Canada, a country which he loved, and in which he spent so much of his time, whose memory will be as imperishable in Canada as it is in the United States.

My colleagues and I are very proud, Mr. President, to be able to take part in this ceremony today.

President JOHNSON. To some of you here for the first time I would like to point out the beauty of this room is made possible because of the great, dedicated efforts of Mrs. Kennedy. She had just completed the decoration of it. It is known as the Treaty Room. The Indian Treaty was signed here, a number of other treaties. We have had two agreements and one treaty signed since November ourselves.

President Andrew Johnson's first Cabinet met in this room for the first time. It has many things of historical importance here, including its chandelier that hung in my office in the Capitol for a number of years. It had originally been in the White House. But when President Theodore Roosevelt became President, in days before air conditioning, he would have to open the windows in the evening to let the breeze in to keep cool, and the chandelier glass would tingle and keep him awake. So he told the butler one evening to get that chandelier out of here and take it down to the Capitol. The frustrated butler said, "Where do we take it?" He said, "Take it to the Vice President. We need something to keep him awake." So it stayed there, Mr. Prime Minister, for many years, and I guess Mrs. Kennedy finally concluded that I was wide awake and she told me she wanted that chandelier brought back to the White House where it belonged, and her wish was my command.

A Look Ahead at Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 1964

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson has raised hopes for ending Castroism in Cuba by promising to take a new look at the entire Cuban situation and our policy toward Cuba. A television editorial over WTVJ, Channel 4, Miami, takes a good look at the developments of the past year and projects on the future of Castroism in Cuba. I would like to insert a copy of that editorial in the Record.

The editorial follows:•

A LOOK AHEAD AT THE CUBAN SITUATION

It was just 1 year ago that a giant airlift brought more than a thousand Bay of Pigs

Cuba file

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invasion prisoners from their Cuban jails to freedom in Miami.

During the waning days of 1962, we expressed here the hope that "Cuba would be made free in 1963."

President Kennedy, in a speech at the Orange Bowl, struck a similar chord by promising the prisoners their flag would be returned to them in a "free Havana." One year later, Fidel Castro's Communist reign on the island seems more entrenched than ever.

But with the bad, we can see some glimmer of good.

Internal conditions within Cuba are getting worse daily with most people getting but one meal a day. Hurricane Flora and a poor sugar crop further hurt the economy. There are indications that some of Castro's middle-level officials are getting disillusioned by the Russian takeover of their revolution.

It's difficult to predict any internal uprising or disintegration within Cuba, but the worse things get, the better for our side. Certainly, increased isolation of Cuba will put a greater squeeze on Castro.

Venezuela is pressing hard within the OAS for an air and naval blockade, citing aggression and intervention by Cuba into Venezuelan affairs. Castro's effort to cause revolution elsewhere in the hemisphere should evoke some retaliatory actions.

But, as we approach the New Year, perhaps the most heartening sign is the action of President Johnson in taking a new look at Cuba and Latin America. He has put in top command, Thomas Mann, a practical veteran of Latin affairs who last distinguished himself as Ambassador to Mexico.

Mann carries the elevated title of Under Secretary of State and Special Adviser to the President.

We have felt that Dick Goodwin and Edwin Martin and the others who evolved United States, Cuban, and Latin policy in past months were not practical men. We look differently upon Mr. Mann.

We still hope for Cuba to be at freedom's door in 1964.

Perjury Is the Issue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES B. HOEVEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 27, 1964

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial which appeared in the Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star on January 26, 1964:

PERJURY IS THE ISSUE

In a frivolous response to a pertinent question, Chairman JORDAN, of the Senate Rules Committee, told a reporter: "We are not investigating tinware."

Of course not. No one thinks the subcommittee should. But unless Senator JORDAN and his colleagues are ready to forfeit public respect and confidence, they had better investigate the issue of perjury which has cropped up during the pussyfooting probe of the Bobby Baker mess.

Don. B. Reynolds the Silver Spring insurance man who paid for a hi-fi set given to Lyndon Johnson, told the Jordan committee that he had talked with Walter Jenkins about buying advertising time on the LBJ Co.'s Texas television station. Mr. Reynolds was testifying under oath. Mr. Jenkins is administrative assistant to Mr. Johnson. In a sworn statement, he denied any knowledge of the advertising matter. Thus, it seems

probable that one of the two men committed perjury.

Mr. Reynolds has said that the TV time, which he agreed to buy in connection with a life insurance sale to Mr. Johnson, was of no value to him. So he made a deal under which it would be used by Albert G. Young, head of a Silver Spring firm which sells cooking utensils nationally. Mr. Young has told newsmen that he discussed this advertising transaction by phone with a man who said he was Mr. Jenkins. And the reporters naturally wanted to know whether Senator JORDAN intended to call Mr. Young as a witness. The "tinware" comment was the result.

Normally an investigating committee would try to get to the bottom of such a conflict of testimony. It would put Mr. Young on the stand and get his sworn story. It would follow through by examining the records of the TV company and interrogating the people there with whom Mr. Young must have dealt.

Apparently the Senate committee does not intend to do this. It is trying to clamp the lid on what could be a very explosive (though legitimate) aspect of its inquiry. If it does, it can expect a vote of "no confidence" from the American people. And this vote should come through loud and clear.

Space Contracts for Small Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 27, 1964

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, Government procurements associated with our space program are increasing in dollar value, which development makes it doubly important that small business concerns participate to the greatest degree possible.

A brief article designed to provide helpful advice and guidance to small business firms interested in obtaining such prime contracts—or subcontracts—appeared in a recent issue of the Bulletin of the American Council of Independent Laboratories. It was written by Mr. Spencer Beresford, an able attorney and former counsel to the House Science and Astronautics Committee.

Under unanimous consent, I wish to insert this article in the Appendix of the RECORD as follows:

DOES SMALL BUSINESS HAVE ROOM IN SPACE?

(By Spencer M. Beresford)

It's entirely possible for small business concerns to get space contracts—but it isn't easy.

There are a few simple rules to follow. They can be listed quickly, but are often ignored.

An even bigger stumbling block is attitude. Paradoxically, many businessmen take a political rather than a businesslike view of the Government, even when doing business with it. What needs to be stressed is that they would do better to treat the Government like a prospective customer—and a demanding one, at that. It's dangerous to expect Government contracts on a silver platter. Government business is not a handout. It does differ in many ways from doing business with private companies, but it imposes similar requirements as to sales effort, cost, and quality. Government

contract procedures and standards are intended not only to "keep everybody honest" but to serve as a substitute for market competition and enforce efficiency.

If you have a small business—and you may, even with more than 500 employees—you're not likely to get a NASA prime contract unless your company is highly qualified and specialized in some field of NASA interest. But you stand a good chance of getting a NASA (or Air Force) subcontract if your personnel, facilities, and financial performance in one of these fields are better than average. Here are the rules—the A B C's:

Rule 1: Get on the bidders' lists at NASA centers. This means the NASA field center nearest you, but includes others doing work in which you have an interest. The NASA centers have authority to make contract awards up to \$5 million, and to make tentative awards for larger amounts subject to headquarters approval.

Rule 2: Get the Department of Commerce Business Daily, and make it your bible. It lists requests for bids, contract awards (so you'll know who the prime contractors are) and set-asides for small business.

Rule 3: Make your company and its capabilities and interests known to the nearest office of the Small Business Administration, and keep in touch with that office.

Rule 4: Approach prime contractors directly. Knock on their doors.

Rule 5: Try to specialize in some field of Government interest. Develop it. Sell it. Don't try to be all things to all men. Rather, be specific in bidding and selling.

Your problems have only begun when you find a contract you can bid on. Then you have to make the all-important decision to bid or not to bid. And before you bid, not after your bid is accepted, be ready to start by having done already the little things that take time, such as up-to-date financial reports and security clearances.

If you follow the foregoing rules, and treat the Government like a customer, you'll greatly improve your chances of getting some Government business. The woods are full of small companies that have done it.

Snow Couldn't Close Friendship Airport

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 27, 1964

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, during the severe snowstorm of this month, almost all means of air travel within a 400-mile radius of Washington was closed down with the single exception of Baltimore's Friendship Airport. The main reason for the availability of service during this period can be attributed to the hardworking ground crews at Friendship whose efforts made continued service possible. With your permission, I should like to insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Baltimore News-American on January 16, 1964, praising the efforts of these men.

The editorial follows:

SNOW COULDN'T CLOSE FRIENDSHIP AIRPORT

We hope Federal aviation officials will take serious note of the fact that Baltimore's Friendship International Airport was fully operative and open to traffic during the late snowstorm, even though other major airports within a 400-mile radius were forced